2017 Diabetes Fact Sheet — Texas

Texas Department of State Health Services

September 2017

Burden of Disease

Prevalence of Diabetes among Adults, 18 years and older, 2015

Percentage of Adults (95% confidence interval)

	Prediabetes	Diabetes
Total	**7.5** (6.6-8.5)	**11.4** (10.5-12.4)
White	**9.1** (7.5-10.7)	**10.2** (9.1-11.2)
Black	**7.2** (4.2-10.1)	**17.0** (13.0-20.9)
Hispanic	**4.7** (3.6-5.9)	**12.2** (10.5-13.9)
Other	**12.5** (6.4-18.7)	**7.1** (3.9-10.4)
Men	**6.6** (5.2-7.9)	**12.3** (10.8-13.7)
Women	**8.5** (7.1-9.9)	**10.6** (9.5-11.7)

Age-Adjusted Death Rates due to Diabetes, All Ages, 2015

Annual Deaths per 100,000 Persons (95% confidence interval)

	Number of Deaths	Age-adjusted Mortality Rate
Total	5,503	**21.5** (20.9-22.0)
White	2,605	**17.0** (16.3-17.6)
Black	855	**33.7** (31.4-35.9)
Hispanic	1,832	**30.9** (29.5-32.3)
Other	158	**14.1** (11.9-16.3)
Men	2,905	**24.9** (23.9-25.8)
Women	2,598	**18.6** (17.9-19.3)

Age-Adjusted Diabetes Hospitalization Rates, Adults, 18 years and older, 2015

Annual Hospitalizations per 10,000 Adults (95% confidence interval)

Type 1 Diabetes	Type 2 Diabetes	All Diabetes
4.7 (4.6-4.8)	**11.9** (11.7-12.0)	**17.3** (17.2-17.5)

Burden of Disease Risk Factors

Prevalence of Select Diabetes Risk Factors, Adults, 18 years and older, 2015

Percentage of Adults (95% confidence interval)

	Overweight and Obesity	No Leisure Time Physical Activity
Total	**68.7** (67.1-70.2)	**29.5** (28.0-30.0)
White	**64.1** (62.2-66.1)	**27.0** (25.1-28.8)
Black	**79.1** (74.6-83.6)	**33.1** (27.5-38.6)

An estimated 11.4% of adults in Texas had diabetes and 7.5% had prediabetes.

Prediabetes was significantly lower among Hispanic adults in comparison to White adults.

Prevalence of prediabetes and diabetes were not different by sex.

Diabetes was more common among black adults than white and Hispanic adults.

There were 5,503 deaths caused by diabetes.

Black adults were twice as likely to die from diabetes as white adults.

Hispanic adults were nearly twice as likely to die from diabetes as white adults.

Men were more likely to die from diabetes than women.

For every 10,000 persons, about 4.7 hospitalizations occurred annually for type 1 diabetes, 11.9 for type 2 diabetes and 17.3 for all diabetes.

Being overweight or obese was more common among black and Hispanic adults than white adults.

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Hispanic	**74.6** (72.0-77.3)	**33.0** (30.2-35.8)
Other	**50.0** (42.3-57.8)	**23.0** (16.5-29.4)
Men	**74.5** (72.4-76.5)	**27.7** (25.5-29.9)
Women	**62.5** (60.3-64.7)	**31.2** (29.1-33.2)

No leisure time physical activity was more common among Hispanic adults than white adults.

Men were more likely than women to be overweight or obese.

Cost to State

Medicaid Spending among Beneficiaries with Diabetes, All Ages, FY15
For Fee-for-Service & Primary Care Case Management Services

Type of Care	Reimbursement Amount	Number of Beneficiaries	Average Reimbursement per Beneficiary
Total	$400,936,491.81	244,437	$1,640.24
Inpatient	$43,234,220.74	8,197	$5,274.40
Outpatient	$60,942,543.46	90,142	$676.07
Professional	$296,759,727.61	229,859	$1,291.05

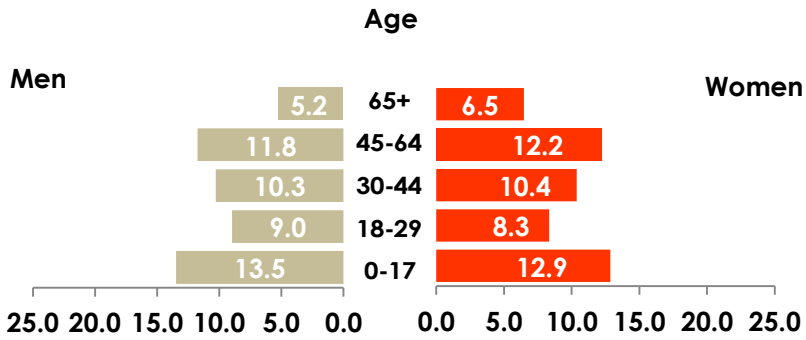
Medicaid spent more than $400 million on beneficiaries with diabetes.

On average, Medicaid spent over $1,600 per beneficiary with diabetes.

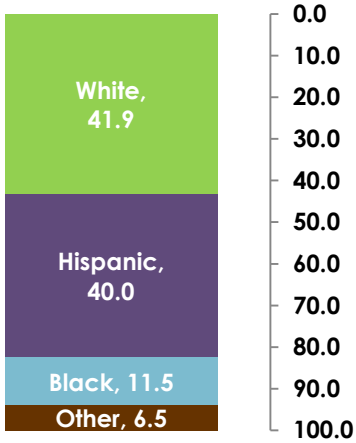
Demography

Total Population = 27,469,114

Distribution of Population (% of Total Population)



Race and Ethnicity



Data Sources: 2015 Texas Vital Statistics, Population Data. Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Public Use Data File, 2015. Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics, Austin, Texas. 2015 Texas Vital Statistics, Mortality Data. 2015 Texas Hospital Inpatient Discharge Public Use Data File. 2015 Texas Medicaid Reimbursement Data as prepared by Research Team, Strategic Decision Support, Texas Health and Human Services Commission, June 2017.

Case Definitions: Prevalence based on respondents 18 years and older who self-report (1) diagnosis of prediabetes, not during pregnancy; (2) diabetes; not during pregnancy (3) body mass index of 25 or greater calculated from height and weight; (4) not participating in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise. Mortality based on ICD-10 E Codes for diabetes (E10-E14). Hospitalizations based on ICD-9 codes for type 1 diabetes (250.01, 250.03, 250.11, 250.13, 250.21, 250.23, 250.31, 250.33, 250.41, 250.43, 250.51, 250.53, 250.61, 250.63, 250.71, 250.73, 250.81, 250.83, 250.91, 250.93), for type 2 diabetes (250.00, 250.02, 250.10, 250.12, 250.20, 250.22, 250.30, 250.32, 250.40, 250.42, 250.50, 250.52, 250.60, 250.62, 250.70, 250.72, 250.80, 250.82, 250.90, 250.92) and diabetes (250.00-250.93) for Quarter 1 – Quarter 3 and ICD 10 codes for diabetes (E10 – E13), for type I diabetes (E10) and for type II diabetes (E11) for Quarter 4. Medicaid reimbursement based on paid and partially paid claims for fee- for service and primary care case management services selected from the Texas Medicaid and Health Partnership (TMHP) Ad Hoc Query Platform (AHQP) Claims Universe of persons with a primary diagnosis of diabetes (250.00-250.93).

A beneficiary may receive more than one type of care; therefore, the sum of beneficiaries receiving each type of care does not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

Note: "-" indicates too few cases occurred, the sample size was too small, or the relative standard error was >30.0% to provide a reliable estimate.

Statistical significance based upon evaluation of overlap among confidence intervals.

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